



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 22, 1911.
CHRISTMAS AND SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.
THE SOCIAL VIEW OF LABOR.
THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.
FREE TEXT BOOKS WIN.
HARRIMAN'S STATEMENT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

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SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1911.

No. 45

CHRISTMAS AND SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY

By Samuel McChord Crothers.

"Times have changed," said old Scrooge, as he sat by my fireside on Christmas Eve. "The Christmas Carol" had been read, as our custom was, and the children had gone to bed, so that only Scrooge and I remained to watch the dying embers.

"Times have changed, and I am not appreciated as I was in the middle of last century. People don't seem to have so good a time. You remember the Christmas when I was converted? What larks! Up to that time I had been 'a squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping, clutching, covetous old sinner.' These were the very words that described me. Then the Christmas Spirit took possession of me and—presto! change! All at once I became a new creature. I began hurrying about, giving all sorts of things to all sorts of people. You remember how I scattered turkeys over the neighborhood, shouting, 'Here's the turkey! Hello! Whoop! How are you! Merry Christmas!' And then I sat down and chuckled over my generosity till I cried.

"And how grateful everybody was! They took everything in the spirit it was offered, and asked no questions. Everywhere there was an outstretched hand and a fervent God-bless-you for every gift. Nobody twitted me about the past.

"Talk of fun! Was there ever such a practical joke as to scare Bob Cratchit within an inch of his life and then raise his salary before he could say Jack Robinson! You should have seen him jump! How the little Cratchits shouted for joy! And when this thing was written up, all Anglo-Saxondom was smiling through its tears and saying: 'That's just like us. God bless us, everyone!'

"But it's different now. Something has got into the Christmas Spirit. Doing good doesn't seem such a jolly thing as it once was, and you can't carry it off with a whoop and hello. People are getting critical. In these days a charitable shilling doesn't go so far as it used to, and doesn't buy nearly so many God-bless you's. You complain of the rise in the price of the necessities of life. It isn't a circumstance to the increase in the cost of luxuries like benevolence. Almost everyone looks forward to the time when he can afford to be generous. And when he is generous he likes to feel generous, and to have other people sympathize with him. It's only human nature. A man can't be thinking about himself all the time; he gets that tired feeling that your scientific people in these days call altruism. It is an inability to concentrate his mind on his own concerns. In spite of himself his thoughts wander off to other people's affairs, and he has an impulse to do them good. Now in my day it was the easiest thing in the world to do good. The only thing necessary was to feel good-natured, and there you were! Nowadays, the way of the benefactor is hard. It's so difficult that I understand you actually have Schools of Philanthropy."

Scrooge shrugged his shoulders and seemed to shrivel at the thought of these horrible institutions.

"Just fancy," he continued, "how I should have felt on that blessed Christmas night, if, instead of starting off as an amateur angel, feeling my wings growing every moment, I had been compelled to prepare for my entrance examination.

I suppose I should have been put with the backward pupils whose early education has been neglected, and should have had to learn the A B C's of charity. School of Philanthropy! Ugh! And in the holidays, too!

"I have been visiting some elderly gentlemen who have had something of my experience with the Spirit of Christmas. Like me, they were converted somewhat late in life. They never were in as bad a way as I was, for I did business, you may remember, in a narrow street with quite sordid surroundings, while they were financiers in a large way. Yet I suppose that they, too, were 'squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping, clutching, covetous old sinners, though nobody had the courage to tell them so. Then they got tired of clutching, and their hearts warmed and their hands relaxed, and they began to give. Never was such giving known before. It was a perfect deluge of beneficence. A mere catalog of the gifts would make a Christmas carol of itself.

"But would you believe it, they never have got the fun out of it that I got when I filled the cab full of turkey and set out for Camden town. The old Christmas feeling seems to have been chilled. The public has grown critical. Instead of dancing for joy, it looks suspiciously at the gifts and asks, 'Where did you get them?' It has been so impressed by the germ theory of disease that it foolishly fears that even money may be tainted. It's a preposterous situation. Generosity is a drug on the market, and gratitude can't be had at any reasonable price."

"Yes," I said, "you are quite right, public sentiment has changed. Gratitude is not so easily won as it was in your day, and it takes longer to transform a clutching, covetous old sinner into a serviceable philanthropist. But I do not think, Scrooge, that the Christmas Spirit has really vanished. He is only a little chastened and subdued by the Spirit of Democracy."

"I don't see what Democracy has to do with it," said Scrooge. "I am sure that nobody ever accused me of being an aristocrat. What I am troubled about is the decay of gratitude. If I give a poor fellow a shilling, I ought to be allowed the satisfaction of having him remove his hat and say, 'Thank'ee sir,' and he ought to say it as if he meant it. The heartiness of his thanksgiving is half the fun. It makes one feel good all over."

"But," I answered, "if the fellow happens to have a good memory he may recall the fact that yesterday you took two shillings from him, and he may think the proper response to your sudden act of generosity is, 'Where's that other shilling?' That's what the Spirit of Democracy puts him up to. It's not so polite, but you must admit that it goes right to the point."

"I don't like it," said Scrooge.

"I thought you wouldn't. There are a great many people who don't like it. It's twitting on facts that takes away a good deal of the pleasure of being generous."

"I should say it did," grumbled Scrooge. "It makes you feel mean just when you are most sensitive. Just think how I would have felt if, when I gave Bob Cratchit a dig in the waistcoat and told him that I had raised his salary, he had taken the opportunity to ask for back pay. It would have been most inopportune."

"You owed it to him, didn't you?"

"Yes, I suppose I did, if you choose to put it

that way. But Bob wouldn't have put it that way; he wouldn't take such liberties. He took what I gave him; and when I gave him more than he expected, he was all the happier, and so was I. That's what made it all seem so nice and Christmasy. We were not thinking about rights and duties; it was all free grace."

"Now, Scrooge, you are getting at the point. There is no concealing the fact that the Spirit of Democracy makes himself unpleasant sometimes. He breaks up the old pleasant relations existing not only between the Lords and the Commons, but between you and Bob Cratchit. Man is naturally a superstitious creature, and is prone to worship the first thing that comes his way. When a poor fellow sees a person who is better off than himself, he jumps to the conclusion that he is a better man, and bows down before him, as before a wonder-working Providence. When this Providence smiles on him, he is glad, and receives the bounty with devout thankfulness. It is what the old theologians used to call 'an unconvenanted mercy.'

"All this is very pleasant to one who can sign himself by the grace of God king, or president of a coal company, or some such thing as that. The gratification extends to all the minor grades of greatness as well. The great man is ordained to give as it pleases him and the little men to receive with due meekness. The great man is always the man who has something. I suppose, Scrooge, that in your busy life, first scraping money together and then dispensing it in your joyous Christmas way, you have not had much time for general reading or even for listening to sermons?"

"I have always attended Divine Service since my conversion," answered Scrooge, piously; "as for listening—"

"What I was going to say was that if you had attended to such matters, you must have noticed how much of the literature of good-will is devoted to the praise of the blessed inequalities. How the changes are rung on the strong and the weak, the wise, and the ignorant, the rich and the poor; especially the poor, who form the hub of the philanthropic universe. Nobody seems to meet another on the level. Everybody is either looking up or looking down, and they are taught how to do it. I remember attending the annual meeting of the Society for the Relief of Indigent Children. The indigent children were first fed and then insulted by a plethoric gentleman, who addressed to them a long discourse on indigence and the various duties that it entailed. And no one of the children was allowed to throw things at the speaker. They had all been taught to look grateful.

"Now these inequalities do exist, and so long as they exist all sorts of helpful offices have place. The trouble is that good people are all the time doing their best to make the inequalities permanent. You have heard how the divines have interpreted the text, 'The poor ye have always with you.' The good old doctrine has been that the relation between those who have not and those who have should be that of one-sided dependence. The ignorant must depend upon the wise, the weak upon the strong, the poor upon the rich. As for the black, yellow, and various parti-colored races, they must depend upon the white man, who gaily walks off with their burdens without so much as saying, 'By your leave.'

(Continued next week.)

LESSONS ON MONEY FOR WORKINGMEN

By Richard Caverly.

Letter No. 21.

The President of the United States, speaking to Indiana bankers some time ago, was very urgent that the Aldrich plan for the establishment of a central bank should not be made a party question in the coming national campaign.

However, there is likely to be a pretty stiff fight on this question. The centralization of the banking business on a national scale will be one of the most important issues, we believe. And who can doubt that knows anything about the bitter party struggles over this same question, in the first half century of our constitutional history? The centralization of the banking business on a national scale is a great task, but how shall we do it, so as to administer it for all, and not for a class, or group of financiers?

The banks of England, France and Germany are not, strictly speaking, under government control. These systems cannot be compared to a central bank such as is advocated under Federal control in this country. The stock of the bank of France and Germany is owned by private individuals. In each instance two boards are appointed, one by the stockholders and one by the rulers. No business can be transacted without their joint consent.

The principle hold the English government has on the Bank of England is through its deposits and the loans to the government.

Even in Europe, where limited monarchy reigns, it was deemed unwise to permit the government to have so great a power as to control the vast monetary system. The mainstay of the European system is entirely missing with us, their form of commercial paper, without which paper the banks of Europe could not accomplish their work.

In France and Germany their credit notes are issued upon acceptance, based upon actual values, and indorsed by two or more responsible parties. The condition in this country is different. We have the promissory note, this note is an investment, and remains in the bank until it falls due. We cannot realize upon this discount paper, while in Germany it means a "bill of exchange" for bank notes at any time.

It seems to us that it would be impossible for a central bank to give aid in the event of panic, were over 8,000 banks to apply for 400 million dollars worth of credit notes, for that was the amount needed in the panic of 1907, before relief could be secured. The relief should be capable of immediate and local application. Even could this be done, would it be safe to say that one man from each section of the country, could fairly judge such paper?

It took Germany over twenty-five years to complete a code of laws governing negotiable instruments, and then only after abolishing their state governments, of which they had five, and as many different sorts of money. Their great need was uniformity in form of money. It has been stated by high authority that if England were not the clearing house of the world, they would have a panic almost every month of the year, as it is, owing to inelasticity of their currency they have been compelled to suspend their banking act many times and ask aid from France. The example of England was followed by Spain and Argentina with disastrous results, and yet, some of our people want a central bank like Europe and England, with her gold standard. If money tightens in England, Germany and France immediately invest in English bills, thus transferring help from one to another. Where is a country close enough to help us?

France and Germany have the best central banks in the world, but bear in mind the difference in people. We know that either country could find room in Texas, with some open space

left. We know also that the United States contains about 3,742,000 square miles, is a vast country, interests and power of concentrated wealth, impetuous and speculative, and we do not believe that a central bank would meet the requirements of our vast business interests and treat them fairly. From August to December 1907, there was deposited by the treasurer over seventy-nine millions of public moneys in the national banks; of this amount fifty-four and a half millions went to the eastern states, and to New York alone over forty-seven millions; to the remainder of the country only twenty-five millions. One-half of the money deposited in New York went to the two strongest banks, the city and First National. Yet some people think there would be no discrimination, under government control. This happened at the last panic, and in violation of the law.

We have passed through a period of panic (1907) with its consequent business depression, caused in a great measure by opposition to and exposure of the great combinations of capital, and the result of greedy monopoly controlling a chain of banks, manipulating their resources, to further their own selfish interests at the expense of the public and which have seemed to close in a great measure the avenues of individual endeavor. Then why should we subject the banking business to the power of one great organization, whether under federal control or not, whose policy shall influence and more or less govern the weaker and smaller institutions, permit it to receive deposits, discount paper, and give it the exclusive right to issue currency?

It would be folly for us to affirm that our financial system is perfect. It is the product of human minds and has its consequent weakness; this we admit, but we deny that the establishment of a central bank is a remedy.

(Continued next week.)

ASLEEP AT HIS DESK.

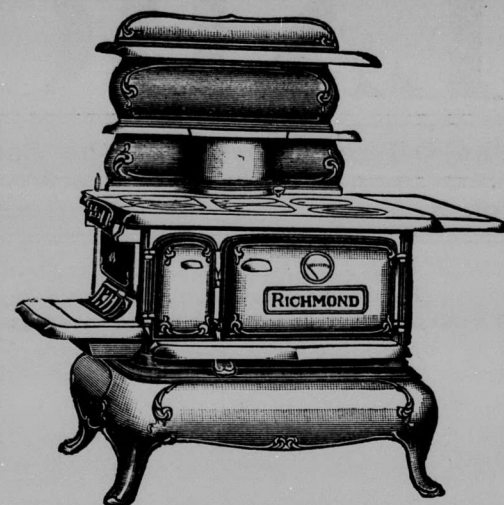
Lincoln Was Worn Out, but Hadn't Forgotten His Caller.

One day a very energetic lady called on me to take her to the President and aid her to get a private soldier pardoned who had been sentenced to death for desertion and was to be shot the very next morning. It was late in the afternoon when we got there, and the cabinet was still in session. I sent my name in to Mr. Lincoln, and he came out, evidently in profound thought and full of some great subject. I stated the object of our call and, leaving the lady in one of the antechambers, returned to the Senate, which had not yet adjourned.

The case made a deep impression upon me, but I forgot it in the excitement of the debate and the work of my office until perhaps near 10 o'clock that night, when my female friend came rushing into the room, radiant with delight, the pardon in her hand.

"I have been up there ever since," she said. "The cabinet adjourned, and I sat waiting for the President to come out and tell me the fate of my poor soldier, whose case I placed in his hands after you left. But I waited in vain—there was no Mr. Lincoln. So I thought I would go up to the door of the cabinet room and knock. I did so, and as there was no answer I opened it and passed in, and there was the worn President asleep with his head on the table resting on his arms and my boy's pardon signed by his side. I quietly waked him, blessed him for his good deed and came here to tell you the glorious news."—John W. Forney, in "Anecdotes of Public Men."

If you are told that such an one speaks ill of you, make no defense against what was said, but answer: He surely knew not my other faults, else he would not have mentioned these only!—Epictetus.



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THE SOCIAL VIEW OF LABOR.

Whether it likes it or not, the world must face the labor problem, consider it carefully and work out a solution.

What is the problem? To give labor a fairer share of the wealth it creates; to improve the conditions of its work; to open wider for it the door of opportunity that leads to comfort and happiness in life.

We do not pretend to be either consistent or accurate in our use of the word labor. Of course, the man who works with his brains, labors; the farmer labors, the housewife labors, and all these have problems of their own. But the great labor problem relates chiefly to those who work with their hands at arduous occupations for an employer, and at a wage too low to admit of their laying by much of a surplus. A large percentage of such labor is organized for collective wage bargaining and for war when necessary, and the problem chiefly turns on the relation of these organizations to the rest of us—to society generally.

This relationship may be regarded from a great variety of angles, but there are four different points of view that fairly well typify them all. We may describe these as: 1—The sentimental. 2—The selfish pro-labor. 3—The selfish anti-labor. 4—The social.

The man who approaches the subject from the sentimental point of view is usually so overcome with sympathy for the laboring classes in the hardship and poverty and ignorance by which they are beset that his judgment fails to work. He excuses violation of law when done in the apparent interest of labor, with the argument that anyone of us would do exactly the same. He maintains that because the laboring man suffers more than others through the present maladjustment, therefore he is the one to say just how the maladjustment is to be corrected—an error of far-reaching and deadly effect. It is as though the wishes and opinions of the injured man at the hospital on how his case should be treated were given precedence over the views of practiced surgeons. Many very excellent men and women, including some writers of prominence, have adopted this sentimental point of view with regard to the labor problem. It is, in general, the attitude of the Socialist party, and that party still further complicates the situation by its doctrine of class consciousness.

Two of the four points of view we have enumerated have their bases in selfishness, one for labor and one against, which is natural and right enough, for labor will sell its commodity for the most it can get and the purchaser will buy it as cheaply as possible. It is a form of competitive warfare, but it has its limitations for neither side should, nor in the long run will, go beyond what this traffic will bear. People with a fondness for useless platitudes love to say that the interests of capital and labor are the same. So they are in the one general aim that wealth should be produced, but they are exactly opposed on the question of the division of that wealth; and that is the direction where the real problem lies. The employee wants to get all he can; the employer wants to give as little as he can. The selfish pro-labor view, therefore, is for rigid and complete organization that will make collective bargaining a cinch, for the closed shop, for the boycott, for strikes to enforce demands, for picketing and for every form of law-evasion or even law-breaking that can be done without too much risk. This is the point of view of many workers, but not of all, by any means. And it is the point of view of some of their supporters.

The selfish anti-labor view is held by many employers, but not by all. It dislikes the union, while usually admitting the theoretical right of men to organize. (This is about like "admitting"

their right to breathe, by the way.) It recognizes that collective bargaining increases the sum allowed to labor, and for that reason it prefers to deal with the men direct rather than through any business agent—a system that makes collective bargaining impractical. It opposes recognition of union, and wherever possible, gets a non-union shop. Associated with employers in this distinctly anti-labor view are many merchants who are nervous on the boycott subject; professional men, clerks and others that are dependent on the employing class. The narrow and contemptuous view of labor is held by many people whose ideas of life are bounded by their own selfish interests and amusements—social standpatters, incapable of altruism and sodden with complacency over their own cheap winnings.

The social view is, of course, the true and the right view, the view that regards labor and its organizations and aims and efforts in relation to the whole social fabric. It is the view of the people whose heads are cool while their hearts are warm, and they may be workmen, employers, deep thinkers, or just plain people. This view does not carry with it any definite, made-to-order solution, for the problem is ancient and complex and full of puzzling questions of law, of business, of custom and of human nature. But the will is there to work out a solution, a spirit of fairness and of human charity and a desire to get at the exact truth and make it known. When the great body of the public that has suffered long and sorrowfully in the struggle of capital and labor is ready to approach the problem in this spirit—and we believe that time is almost at hand—then the solution will come. It will not come all at once in a spectacular fashion, but will be worked out piece-

meal, here and there, and slowly be matched together to form a new and better social organization.—"California Outlook."

Denis—And phwy are yer not working, Pat?

Pat—Faith, an' Oi was just thinkin' phwat a foine counthry it ud be if Saturday noight came around as often as Monday morning.—London "Sketch."

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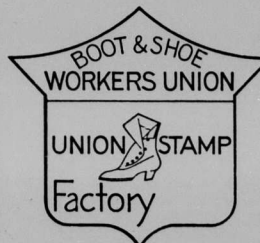


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NOTES FROM THE EXTRA SESSION.

The activities of the fourth week of the session have been transferred to the floor of each house. All legislation is in the same active swing as during the closing days of a regular session. All indications point in the direction of a final jam wherein some measures may suffer either from ill-considered amendments or total failure of passage.

The status of various measures at this writing is as follows:

The weights' and measures' bill skilfully guided by Senator Welch struck several snags on the Assembly side. First it received a number of amendments in the Committee on Commissions and Public Expenditures; was then reported out favorably, and re-referred to Committee on Ways and Means. After some effort, a meeting of that committee took place today. All objections heretofore raised were renewed, and finally Assemblyman Hamilton offered amendments affecting the entire bill, and, which meant to kill it. After executive session, the committee decided to report the bill out without recommendation. The fight on the floor of the Assembly will be a hot one, and it is expected both good and bad amendments will be offered by the score. In all, the bill has received several hundred amendments, and has had a rocky road to travel.

Senator Shanahan, after a brilliant fight put up by both sides, succeeded in having the free textbook amendment passed. The San Francisco delegation voted solidly against it because it does not include private schools. Senator Curtin, whose amendment to reorganize the State Board of Education was accepted, is of the opinion that in certain cases some private schools may enjoy the benefits of this measure. Incidentally, Senator Roseberry stated in open debate that some Assemblyman had threatened to vote against his bills in the Assembly if he did not vote for free text books. This charge will be investigated by the Committee on Rules.

Senator Roseberry's three bills relating to the Industrial Accident Board are meeting with a victorious opposition in the Assembly. They are being amended so as to exempt farmers, horticulturists, poultry raisers and domestic service. It is likely that the fate of all three bills will be decided in conference or free conference between the two houses.

A new and important question has suddenly come to the front, that of water conservation. Progressives are divided on the subject, and corporation tools are taking advantage of the situation to emasculate all legislation. Last Friday, like a bolt from a clear sky, the bill prepared by the Conservation Committee was overwhelmingly beaten in the Assembly and has ever since hung fire on a notice of reconsideration deferred from day to day. Another bill has been amended in the Senate to suit the corporations, so that the two measures are now pending in the lower house. The resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors, last Monday, will help to guide the San Francisco delegation whose course up to this time has been surprising indeed. Its attitude is the crucial point. The Hetch-Hetchy water rights are involved in the issue.

The most extraordinary debate of this session occurred today on Senator Walker's Constitutional Amendment to apportion the legislative districts of the State for all time to come after 1918. The keynote of all the speeches was whether the country districts shall rule the State for the future, or whether the cities shall be given representation according to population. In the language of Assemblyman McDonald, with the reapportionment now pending, this is a fight of "acreage and cattle vs. humanity." Senators Stetson, Roseberry and Gates ranged themselves eloquent champions for the workers of the cities. Senators Shanahan, Cutten and Cartwright battled

for the principle of territorial apportionment, the first-mentioned attempting to show that the San Francisco delegation has not always stood for the good of the people of the State. This was subsequently resented by Senator Wolfe, who said that in the main the San Francisco delegation has stood for labor first, last and all the time, except when men might honestly differ as to what was right or wrong. Shanahan presented the history of the action of this delegation in 1883 on the question of the adoption of the Australian ballot, when labor of San Francisco demanded this and its representatives did all they could to defeat it. During the debate today Senator Juilliard of Santa Rosa offered a gratuitous insult to labor by making a distinction between organized labor in the cities and honest labor outside of the cities. Walker's amendment was defeated by 16 yeas and 20 noes.

The reapportionment at this session depends upon whether or not the Assembly will amend the joint rules in accordance with those adopted by the Senate.

A GREAT FIGHT.

The button workers of Muscatine, Iowa, are still out and are putting up a magnificent fight against great odds.

Recently the manufacturers sent to a Chicago detective agency for a squad of thugs, which in due time arrived in Muscatine and were appointed deputy sheriffs and placed upon the payroll of the county.

There is now a controversy over the payment of the imported Chicagoans who have done no little part of the slugging. The union secured a temporary injunction restraining the payment of the salaries of these men from county funds but the court has its decision as to the permanency of the order under consideration. The union claims importation of these men is in violation of Section 510 of the Code of Iowa. They claim the manufacturers ought to pay these men, and that Sheriff Vanatta ought to hire "citizens of Muscatine County" if he needs assistance. They claim that the Chicago experts in the art of terrorizing were secured to do the rough work and create disorder, contrary to good public policy.

The executive committee of the Iowa State Federation of Labor, headed by President A. L. Urick, have asked Governor Carroll to start proceedings to remove the following officials: Mayor Hill, Sheriff David Vanatta, Chief of Police Fred W. Hoffman, County Attorney Huber G. Thompson, Justice of the Peace Carl.

The charge against these officers, as made by the Labor Council, is misconduct in office. Specifically, the labor leaders, coming from a dozen important cities of Iowa, claim that these officials have misused their offices in the treatment of Muscatine button cutters who are on strike.

ORPHEUM.

The Road Show which Martin Beck sends to the Orpheum next Sunday afternoon will be one of the very best in the history of this favorite vaudeville theatre. The original famous Eight Palace Girls will make their first appearance here. They are attractive in appearance and costume bewitchingly. Paris' latest sensation, Simone de Beryl, the reigning French beauty, will present a series of artiste's tableaux. She is a sinuous, blithe and glittering spectacle, a revelation in stage art annals. A well-constructed play is "Honor Among Thieves," and its authors are Frank Craven and Scott Welsh. The popular song writers, Keller and Frank Orth, will introduce "The Wrong Hero." Ray Samuels, styled "The Blue Streak of Ragtime," will contribute to the new bill. Loughlin's Comedy Dogs will be another novelty. The remaining numbers will be Charles F. Semon, "The Narrow Fellow," and Those Four Entertainers.

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BOSS OF THE ROAD



OVERALLS

DEMAND THE BRAND

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SYSTEM FEDERATION.

Reports from all points on the Harriman lines indicate that the federation is daily gaining ground and that the railroads are in a very bad way. The rolling stock of the Harriman lines is in a deplorable condition, and cannot much longer be operated without repairs.

As the holidays approach, rumors become more persistent concerning a settlement soon.

It is a difficult matter to locate the origin of such rumors, but they come from all directions, and while we have nothing authentic, there is no doubt, some fire behind so much smoke. The following article is taken from San Francisco papers of the 18th: "A general strike of shop employees on all railroads between Chicago and the Pacific Coast may follow a conference of the International Union officials which opens tomorrow in St. Louis. Sympathy for the striking shopmen of the Harriman system and the Illinois Central lines has caused the agitation; fully 300,000 men are involved."

This statement has up to this time not been substantiated, as no word has been received from those in the east having charge of these matters.

Following are a few of the reports being received at headquarters in this city:

Mojave—There are only a few of us here, but we are standing as firm as on the first day. Three of the non-unionists here have given notice to the company that they will quit. A guard here tried to deceive us by stating that he had been sent here by the system federation, but his game did not work. The company is trying to prejudice the merchants here against us and are in some cases successful in this line.

Roseburg, Ore.—The railroad company has notified the operators here not to give out any information regarding engine failures or other happenings on the road. There are two extras in the yard here for two days waiting for power.

Umatilla, Ore.—W. Jappet, who was car foreman at Umatilla, has been transferred to Huntington; he has figured in several strikes as a brakeman, car inspector, etc. An engine with three coaches took five hours to go forty miles. No, there is no strike on this pike, and the power is in good shape; conditions will speak for themselves. How about that bomb that exploded on the line between Umatilla and La Grande? There was no powder in this case, but the explosion of one of the doped-up boilers, resulting in the killing of a stockman and, as I am now informed, the engineer was also killed. Seldom a day passes but we hear of explosions and train wrecks that are directly attributable to the unsafe condition of the power and rolling stock. The failure of the railroad hirelings to convict any of our brothers at Umatilla recently resulted in the discharge of all of the guards.

Salt Lake City, Utah—The following non-unionists are reported for the bulletin: C. E. Looney, Sr., from Kentucky, a car foreman; A. C. Simpson, assistant car foreman; Geo. Berquist, coach inspector; G. William, 247 W. First No. freight inspector; J. Carter, professional strike breaker from Boston; McCurdy, the air man; F. Brigham, coach cleaner; Chas. Jensen, a car oiler; Dave Garrett, a truck farmer, from Bountiful, Utah; Head Car Inspector Leo Barlow, who sold his truck farm in Bountiful for \$3000, and is now chief inspector at passenger depot; Schwartz and Harold Pack, light repair men; Andy Joynt, the Irish lord, is foreman of inspectors; Looney, Jr., the air man on coaches; Frank Robbins and James Paylor, light repair men; non-unionist called Williams, head coach cleaner; Tom Preston, coach carpenter; T. Hutchison, motor car machinist; Elmer McMullen, another farmer-inspector, who shops cars for rafters and single-trees broken and tungs sticking out. Is it any wonder that we are hearing of wrecks almost every hour of the day?

WHY THE FARMER WAS INCLUDED.

(Contributed by the Industrial Accident Board.)

It seems to be necessary to devote a short series of these articles to a review of the considerations which influenced the Legislature of California to include the farmer within the provisions of the Roseberry Liability and Compensation Law. No little perturbation has existed in agricultural circles since the farmers learned that they were not excluded, and it is due to them to have made a frank and full statement of the whys and wherefores thereof.

Farming is a hazardous occupation. A moment's reflection will show why this must be so. The farmers are using powerful machinery more and more year by year and, for the most part, that machinery is being confined to untrained and inexperienced help. Without being an engineer the farm worker must run engines, pumps, automobiles, electric motors, threshers, corn cutters for silos, barley crushers and what not. He drives teams across railroad tracks in and about switches and warehouses into which he unloads his product. He handles horses and mules, colts and young cattle. He is about among horned cows and must handle the head of the herd, who is like enough to go rampant at any moment, knock him down and gore him. He climbs windmill towers at the risk of being swept off by any gust of wind that starts the mill to revolving, handles edged tools, does blacksmithing and, not infrequently, blasts hardpan or tree stumps with blasting powder or dynamite. In short, the farmer and his farm laborer are "Jacks-at-all-Trades," but experts at none, with the result that they run that maximum risk which does not attend the expert in his specialty.

Unfortunately, we in America have few statistics in relation to farm accidents or accidents of any other kind, but Germany has, and there is no very good reason to suppose that American farm accidents will not prorate with Germany's. If the German farm laborer averages more stupid than the American, the American is using more machinery and works more hours and under greater pressure of hurry, and long hours and hurry are prolific sources of industrial accident.

For the year 1908, in Germany, 43½ per cent of all industrial accidents that laid workmen up for more than thirteen weeks happened in agriculture and horticulture. Of all deaths resulting from accidents 30½ per cent occurred in the same occupations, both classed together in this country as farming. Of complete disability cases 32½ per cent occurred on farms, and of permanent partial disability the per cent was 45. Of temporary disability the farm percentage was also 45, or nearly half of the whole taking place in Germany. Of course there are more farm hands in Germany than are employed in any other single industry, about 17,000,000 out of a total of perhaps 25,000,000 in all, under insurance, but the farming hazard per 100,000 employed is greater than the average of all industries taken together.

In the United States, we know what the casualty companies think about farm hazard because they rate it the same as that of the carpenter and higher than the machinist. If one will watch the papers he will be astonished at the number of accidents reported from among farmers or farm hands.

Is there any good reason why one who loses a hand in a planing mill should be compensated, and compensation be denied to one who loses a hand in a thresher or feed chopper?

Everywhere in life the true question is, not what we gain but what we do; so also in intellectual matters it is not what we receive, but what we are made to give, that chiefly contents and profits us.—Carlyle.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1911.

The world is grown extremely old,
And furrowed, dry and grey;
About a sun fast turning cold
It winds its weary way;
And where the ice comes creeping through
Upon a lonesome land
Where once the tropic orchids grew,
Two shrivelled mortals stand.

The last are they upon the earth,
And each with age is bowed.
There's little left of any worth;
The snow a final shroud
Is weaving for all worldly things;
A shadow, dun and drear,
As from the all-embracing wings
Of death, is drawing near.

One speaks, ill-covered and ill-fed:
"I will no longer moil
Without my own fair share of bread,
The product of our toil."
The other frowns. "Talk not," says he,
"This socialistic tripe.
We can't have crude equality,
The time is not yet ripe." —Silas Snell.

The charge of kidnaping against Detective Burns and others should not be now forgotten because the McNamaras have pleaded guilty. They should be just as vigorously prosecuted for their crime now as though their victims had been innocent. Because J. J. McNamara did wrong is no justification for the criminal action of Burns. Two wrongs never made a right. Such crimes have a tendency to undermine the stability of our government, endanger the safety of the innocent and outrage the dignity of the law. If these or similar crimes are allowed to go unpunished, then a premium is placed upon anarchy and disregard for law and the orderly enforcement of statutes placed upon the books to be observed by all alike.

A dispatch from Baltimore tells of the reelection of Andrew Furuseth of this city to be president once more of the International Seamen's Union of America. It is not too much to say that Mr. Furuseth is the father of this union, and that to his unselfish and devoted efforts is due the beneficial influence which the body over which he presides has exercised on the conditions that attend the seafaring life. Mr. Furuseth has given his whole life to the improvement of the status of seamen, and in this relation he has accomplished much, although a great deal still remains to be done. To this work Mr. Furuseth has devoted himself without hope of personal reward outside of a small remuneration sufficient to keep body and soul together. Andrew Furuseth is of the best type of labor leader, and his broad and intelligent views on labor controversies have earned for him the respectful attention of Congress. The interests of the sailor are safe in his hands.—San Francisco "Call."

THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

As Christmas Day is one for reflection, as well as for celebration, perhaps it may not be entirely out of place to consider some of the more serious aspects of the season and to cast a casual glance into the cheerless homes of the children of poverty, the victims of greed, and see some of man's inhumanity to man, as the other side of the festival season will be amply taken care of by the journals which represent the wealth and affluence of this day and time.

No season of the entire year brings to the surface the rank injustice and inequality of our scheme of life as does the Christmas period with its established customs.

Take a journey with us to the Briceville mining district in Tennessee and see destitution stalking hand in hand with death, because most of the men whose lives were blasted out by the explosion in the mine were poorly, very poorly paid, and were either husbands or the sole support of aged mothers and fathers, and find, if you can, rejoicing and cheer in the hovels called homes. Then conjure up in your mind the greed which caused this misery and sorrow. There had been protests against conditions. The average wage of a miner in this district was \$35 a month. Once the miners organized, but the union was broken up. It interfered with the profits of the mine owners, because it would compel the installation of safety devices and increases in pay. The union was broken up, and now, in this Christmas season, there are on the one side happy mothers able to enlist the fullest love and affection of Santa Claus in behalf of their children, while on the other are widowed mothers who love their children just as dearly, yet they are unable to attract the attention of Santa Claus to the most simple desires of their innocent little ones. Let us take a peek into the windows of these two homes on Christmas Day. We find in the home of the greedy mine owner a happy band of joyous children, basking in warmth and comfort, surrounded by myriads of toys, candies and nuts. In the hovel of the dead miner are to be seen a group of little urchins shivering with the cold and clad in rags, while a loving mother weeps because she is scarcely able to supply them with the bread necessary to keep their bodies and souls together.

Think of the many fathers that this Christmas eve will trudge their weary way homeward with aching hearts and troubled brains, with scarcely anything to put into the little hands that greet them at the door of the place they call home, and be joyful and happy and carefree if you can?

Think of these things and make no resolve to do your utmost to remove the cause that lies back of such conditions if you can.

It is useless to attempt to console ourselves with the thought that these things are unavoidable. They are the direct result of grasping greed.

Strong men can see other men in misery and woe without permitting the scene to arouse much bitterness in their hearts, but who with a spark of tenderness or feeling in his makeup can hear the starving moan of a helpless woman or the piercing wail of an innocent child pleading for bread with longing eyes and outstretched hands in the midst of plenty without feeling bitter against the system which produces such conditions?

How can a man be happy in the thought that Christmas Day celebrates the coming into the world of a Redeemer of mankind when he knows that his selfishness and greed are responsible for so much of the world's misery?

May we not close this doleful story with the hope that ere another Christmas rolls around many of our present wrongs may have been righted and that each succeeding Christmas may find us closer to the goal of justice and universal happiness through the establishment of a feeling of brotherhood among men?

FREE TEXT BOOKS WIN.

Senator Shanahan of Redding deserves the hearty thanks of the people of California for his magnificent fight and splendid victory over the book trust which ended in Sacramento last Monday afternoon when his free text book Constitutional Amendment received the necessary two-thirds vote in the State Senate.

His fight from start to finish, was waged against tremendous odds. He had not only the book trust and every influence it could bring to bear against him, but he also had to contend with opposition from the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and with persons who occupy other positions in the educational system of the State who bent every energy to do the bidding of the powerful book trust. Another obstacle in his way was the cowardly conduct of some of the Senators who feared to step in and assist because of possible injury to their political futures, and in this category may be placed the San Francisco Senators who voted against the amendment in spite of the fact that both the State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council stood committed to the plan of free text books and urged its adoption most vigorously.

Before the extra session convened, certain interested parties flooded the State with literature in opposition to such a measure. Much of this literature contained glaring misrepresentations of the facts. Some of those in opposition stated that they favored free text books under certain conditions, but the conditions cited always provided for throwing the State into the clutches of the disreputable book trust. However, it should be said, in justice to the vast majority of the educators of the State and some others who opposed, that they were not to be found in the ranks of the misrepresentationists. Many teachers gave their best efforts in favor of the free text book amendment.

The book trust had Sacramento filled with lobbyists of all characters and descriptions, who endeavored in every imaginable way to stir up opposition to the amendment. They urged every reason against it, good, bad and indifferent. Their plan was anything to beat the measure in the Senate, as the Assembly had given them no encouragement whatever, and they were certain that the people would have even less patience with their ridiculous arguments. So that a most desperate effort was made to prevent its passage in the Senate. Thanks to the able handling of Senator Shanahan, their efforts were of no avail, as the proposition received the necessary twenty-seven affirmative votes when it came up for final passage.

When the amendment is presented to the people it will undoubtedly be approved by an overwhelming majority, as every citizen of the State who has the welfare of republican institutions at heart, who believes in the progress and improvement of the human race through the medium of educating the young, will vote to make free text books a part of our fundamental law.

This victory for the people is a severe blow to the text book trust, and they will not give up while a possible chance remains to defeat this piece of valuable legislation, therefore we may expect to find their agents in the field, when the matter comes before the people, with all kinds of misrepresentation and downright deceit mixed in with their weak arguments. The people, however, can be depended upon to give them the coup de grace that will drive them once and for all out of California.

And for this opportunity the splendid courage and admirable generalship of Senator Shanahan are responsible. With a less astute man guiding the bill on its way through the Senate the trust might have defeated it.

Some credit, of course, is due to others, but to Senator Shanahan belongs the lion's share.

Fluctuating Sentiments

When you contribute towards Christmas dinners for the poor, remember there are 364 more dinners that they need.

When you see 100 children at a Christmas feast, don't forget that there are many children who have never sat down to one orderly meal at a table, but have eaten what food they could get at the instant of getting it, without knives or forks. Many children know no other way.

It isn't pleasant to read about the wretchedly poor. But if we thought more and oftener about them and talked about them the year round, we should certainly be nearer to a solution of the problem of poverty.

When we read in the newspapers that children in play have killed one another by hanging, shooting, or burning at the stake—and we do read of these tragedies more than once or twice or thrice—we should take time to look for the cause, and we should find it in printed stories of battle, murder and sudden death.

The December number of the "Twentieth Century Magazine" is worth reading. It contains several articles of interest to wage workers, among which are: "Class Consciousness of Encyclopedia Britannica," "A Voice From the Sweatshop," "A Muckraker Off Duty," "The Trial Makers," "Democracy and Religion," "The Minimum Wage," "Towards Democracy, A Record of Progress." It makes good reading.

Think of the children that a strong demand for the union label would rescue from the shop, factory and mill; think of the women that it would take from the sweatshops and tenements of our land, and the millions of workers it would deliver from the clutches of greed, degradation and poverty, then make up your mind never again to purchase goods without the insignia of the union worker upon them.

At Memphis, Tenn., upon being probated the will of William English, a farmer, showed that a bequest had been made to an old gray mule, Jennie, the only asset he owned when he came to Shelby County fifteen years ago, a poor man. This provision reads: "My nephew must keep my mule, Jennie, until she dies, not ride her nights, feed her, provide a good stable and not work her days. I bequeath \$1000 to pay for this." This old man thought more of a faithful old mule that had helped him accumulate wealth than many employers think of human beings who have toiled a lifetime for their profit. The worn-out toiler must go to the poorhouse to await death.

In every walk of life serious study and earnest effort are the horses which win the races. No real service can be rendered by the person who has not been equipped by training of some sort. The lawyer, the doctor, the engineer, the carpenter, the plumber, the blacksmith, all have been compelled to serve a long and tedious apprenticeship before becoming masters of their callings, and the person who stops at the gate which separates journeyman from apprentice will never startle the world with remarkable work. The growth must be constant, unceasing, tireless in order to reach the top of the ladder, but the hard worker gets there more often than the genius. Much that passes for genius is simply the accumulation of hard work bursting from its hoarding place. The horse mediocrity, with plenty of work, will leave genius, with idleness, far behind in the race of achievement.

Wit at Random

"O darling Maud,"
Said love-sick Claude,
"At thy wee feet I fall;
Thou art as fair
As negro hair,
And quite as sweet as gall."

The maiden sighed,
And then replied:
"Such praise will turn my head,
And now I know
You love me so
My heart's as light as lead."

Magistrate—Drunk again! When you were last here you promised to sign the pledge.

Prisoner—Well, I'm goin' to as soon as I can write. I've bin takin' lessons, but I ain't made much progress yet!

"He is a Napoleon of finance." "Why, I didn't know he was wealthy." "He isn't. But he is raising a family of nine children on an income of \$12 a week."—Houston "Post."

Farmhand—I'm going to quit. You promised me a steady job.

Farmer—Well, haven't you got one?

Farmhand—No, there are three or four hours every night that I don't have anything to do and fool my time away sleeping.

Lawyer (cross-examining)—Isn't your husband a burglar?

Witness—Yes.

Lawyer—And didn't you know he was a burglar when you married him?

Witness—I did, but I was getting a little old, and I had to choose between a burglar and a lawyer, so what could I do?—Boston "Transcript."

A country merchant having procured a new clerk woke him up the next morning after he was hired at a most unseasonably early hour, by calling out that the family were sitting down at the table.

"Thank you," said the boy, as he turned himself over in bed to adjust himself for a new nap—"thank you, but I never eat anything during the night."

Willis—What has become of your son George?

Gillis—Graduated from grammar school and went to work.

Willis—Where is Percy?

Gillis—Graduated from college and had to be dragged to work.—"Puck."

"Is your son Josh fond of music?"

"I should say so," replied Farmer Cornlossel. "When one o' these here musical comedies comes along Josh wants to be right up as close to the orchestra as possible."—Washington "Star."

Papa—But hasn't your fiance got a job?

Daughter—Not yet, but he's going to get one at \$25,000 a year.

Papa—Indeed! Glad to hear of it. What is he doing?

Daughter—Well, he read in the paper of some man who is paid \$50,000 a year by the Bankers' Association not to forge checks, and George is going to offer to do it for half that.—"Puck."

"Madam," began the man, respectfully, "I am very hungry. Could you give me a bite of something?"

"I will call the dog," the woman replied.

"I am hungry enough to eat the dog," the man said, "but I'd rather have something else."

And, womanlike, she went inside and banged the door.—Buffalo "Express."

Masterpiece in Prose

MASSACHUSETTS.

By Daniel Webster.

Mr. President, I shall enter on no encomium upon Massachusetts; she needs none. There she is. Behold her, and judge for yourselves. There is her history; the world knows it by heart. The past, at least, is secure. There is Boston, and Concord, and Lexington, and Bunker Hill; and there they will remain forever. The bones of her sons, falling in the great struggle for independence, now lie mingled with the soil of every State from New England to Georgia; and there they will lie forever. And, sir, where American liberty raised its first voice, and where its youth was nurtured and sustained, there it still lives in the strength of its manhood and full of its original spirit. If discord and disunion shall wound it; if party strife and blind ambition shall hawk at and tear it; if folly and madness, if uneasiness under salutary and necessary restraint, shall succeed in separating it from that Union by which alone its existence is made sure,—it will stand, in the end, by the side of that cradle in which its infancy was rocked; it will stretch forth its arm with whatever of vigor it may still retain over the friends who gather round it; and it will fall at last, if fall it must, amidst the proudest monuments of its own glory, and on the very spot of its origin.

Referring to an incident in the Boston post office, when sixteen veteran letter carriers were informed that their pay would be reduced, the Boston "Traveler," in an editorial, has this to say: "The United States Government, while generous with its soldiers and sailors, is notoriously heartless with its departmental employees. A fresh instance of heartlessness is shown in a current development in the Boston post office. Sixteen veteran carriers are to be reduced in pay, because, worn out with long and faithful service, they have lost some of their efficiency. The experience of one of these men in particular shows the workings of the system. Charles F. West is over seventy years old. He has been a mail carrier for fifty-two years—a longer period of service than that of any other letter carrier in the United States. It might have been supposed that a wise and grateful government would reward such a man fittingly for service of such unexampled length and fidelity, that it would enable him to spend his declining years in honor and ease, doing his work as usual if he was able and willing to stay in the harness, and amply provided for if he dropped out. Not so, however. After more than half a century of work for meager pay, which at its highest has only been \$1200 a year, West is informed that his salary is to be reduced to \$1100. He has the alternative of resigning, to be sure; but in that case he would be without means of subsistence, for the post office department makes no provision for the pensioning of aged or disabled employees. The other fifteen carriers are in about the same plight. They are all old, and now their salaries are to be cut. There is no discrimination intended against these men; it is all a matter of technical "grading" of departmental red tape. Being no longer able to do "first class" work, they are replaced by younger men, and as their new work is supposed to call for less efficiency, their pay is reduced accordingly. It is proper to give the veterans easier work, but their reduction in pay can hardly be justified by any moral rule or business code, public or private. When practically every veteran soldier who enlisted in the Civil War draws a pension, whether he saw service or not, it seems strange that the Government has yet made no provision for taking care of its veteran soldiers of peace."

American Federation of Labor Letter

Cigarmakers Victorious.

At Louisville, Ky., after a controversy extending over a period of three years, a settlement has been reached with the firm of J. A. Lancaster & Co., cigar manufacturers, and the local union of cigarmakers. At the beginning of the contest the firm, after having built up a large business through the use of the Cigarmakers' label, announced its intention of conducting a non-union establishment. The result attained is exceedingly gratifying to the local union of cigarmakers, as well as the movement in general.

Membership Still Climbing.

Notwithstanding the fact that Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, reported to the Atlanta convention the highest paid up membership ever attained, the months of October and November, the first two months of the new fiscal year, reveals a still further increase in paid up membership, eclipsing the high water mark by a substantial margin. Secretary Morrison asserts that a vigorous organizing campaign will be prosecuted during the coming year.

To Protect Railway Mail Clerks.

Railroad construction engineers and structural experts from nearly every large railroad system in the country have held a conference with the postmaster general to outline to him the progress made in standardizing railroad mail cars. Under the act of Congress which became effective July 1st last, every mail car used in the United States must have at least an all-steel frame, and all cars to be built in the future must be constructed entirely of steel. This result was brought about by the insistent demands of the organized railway mail clerks, materially assisted by the American Federation of Labor.

Fifth Annual Meeting.

The American Association for Labor Legislation will convene in annual session at the New Raleigh hotel, Washington, D. C., on Thursday, Dec. 28, and continue in session for three days. The subjects to be discussed may be classified under three general heads, "The Relation of State to Federal Workmen's Compensation and Insurance Legislation," "The Unemployment Problem in America," and "Safety and Health in the Mining Industry." Aside from a number of professors, attorneys and other eminent men interested in advancing labor legislation to conserve the human resources of the nation, President Gompers, John Mitchell, Thomas J. Duffy of the Operative Potters, Capt. Cole of the Longshoremen, and other labor men are on the program to deliver addresses.

Opens Fight Again.

The postoffice department, through C. P. Granfield, first assistant postmaster general, has opened up a war against the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks, affiliated with the A. F. of L. Recently an order was sent to the Chicago office notifying all clerks in that office to cease membership in the union. The order is not couched in clear terms, but its meaning is understood. It is understood that there are some 900 members of the organization employed by the Chicago office. The department seems determined to continue its war on all organizations other than mutual admiration societies, which meet and adopt resolutions commendatory of the splendid personal appearance and exceptional ability of departmental officials.

Children's Bureau.

Senate bill No. 252, known as the Children's Bureau bill, has been favorably reported to the

Senate, and was called up on the morning of Dec. 11 for consideration. Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, who is always out of harmony with any humanitarian legislation, interposed his usual objections. The bill proposes to establish in the Department of Commerce and Labor a bureau to be known as the children's bureau, to be under the direction of a chief to be appointed by the president, and who shall receive a salary of \$5,000 per annum. The bureau is to investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life, especially the questions of infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment, legislation affecting children in the several states and territories, and such other facts as have a bearing upon the welfare of children.

Seamen's Wages in Antipodes.

At Sydney, Australia, the average monthly rates of wages paid to seamen engaged on sailing vessels are: To Great Britain and other European countries, \$19.44 to \$21.82; west coast of America, \$19 to \$22; island trade and return, \$24 to \$30; interstate trade, \$22 to \$25 (steamships \$34.02); coast trade, \$24 to \$27 (steamships, \$34 to \$39.) The wages paid to those on steam vessels engaged in the interstate trade are: Engineers, \$58 to \$140; firemen, \$44 to \$48; trimmers, \$20 to \$38. Those in the foreign trade: Able seamen, \$20 to \$34; firemen, \$22 to \$44; and trimmers, \$20 to \$34.

Steam Fitters Winning.

In Cincinnati, the Steam Fitters' Union, which has been on strike for about a month, has been successful in reaching agreements with over one-half the firms involved in the controversy, with a bright outlook for a complete settlement with all the firms shortly.

Contempt Bill Hearing.

Hearings have been begun before the House Committee on Judiciary on the bill introduced by Representative Clayton of Alabama, chairman of the committee, to define and punish contempts of court. The Clayton measure contemplates the division of contempts of court into two classes, direct and indirect, and specifies that contempts committed during the sitting of the court or of the judge in chambers, or a refusal to obey the mandate of a lawful subpoena, or to refuse to submit books and documents, and the misbehavior of officials of court are classed as direct contempts; all other offenses against the court are classed as indirect contempts, the accused in such cases being allowed a jury trial. The hearings are to be continued.

Judgment for Miner Stands.

The suit of John P. Dougherty, coal miner, against a coal mining company has been confirmed by the Appellate Court of Indiana in the sum of \$1,250.00 for damages, caused by rock falling from the roof of the coal mine. The mining company contended that the evidence showed the miner was assuming the danger of the loose rock because he called the attention of the mine boss to it, and had begun to work under the rock after the mine boss had placed some props under the loose rock, and that the defect was such that the miner could have made examination and determined the safety for himself. The Appellate Court holds, the mine boss, having undertaken to make the place safe, the miner was not bound to examine the boss's work to see if it was well done, nor was there any assumption of risk.

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MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight. The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, December 19, 1911, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Cards withdrawn: W. Cohn, Local No. 124; A. Amarantine, Local No. 1; G. H. Cunningham, A. F. of M., conditional.

Admitted to membership by examination: A. L. Cappelli, clarinet.

Permissions given members to play under the direction of non-member for affair at the Argonaut Club, December 23d; also for members to volunteer for the Orphans' Christmas Tree, under the auspices of the Elks of Oakland.

The regular monthly meeting of the Union was held Thursday, December 14th. There was a good attendance. The price list revision consumed the greater part of the day. The picnic committee made final report, showing a net profit of \$334.20, which has been turned over to the relief board. This is the most money that has ever been realized on any of the union's picnics, and the committee in charge of the affair deserves much credit for the success they achieved, both from a social as well as financial standpoint.

Members having engagements for 1912 in Golden Gate, Fairmont, Palace, Ripperdan's, Turner Hall, Sutter and Devisadero, Scottish Rite, Eagles, Puckett's Assembly dance halls, will please report same to the secretary as soon as possible.

Members will please take notice that this is the last week for dues and assessments, amounting to \$5.25, and those not having paid same will become delinquent after December 31, 1911. The dues amount to \$1.50; strike assessments, fourth quarter, \$3.25; death assessments, Nos. 9, 10, 50 cents. The death assessments have been levied on account of the deaths of F. Ulissi and Chas. E. Burns. Members will kindly pay the same at your earliest convenience and avoid the rush (as well as suspension) to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street.

CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY.

During the climax of the heaviest Christmas trade in the history of San Francisco, B. Katschinski, the shoe dealer, whose store is said to be the fourth largest in the United States, today celebrates his thirtieth business anniversary.

Katschinski looks back over three decades of business growth and increase, from the time when he employed only an errand boy to the present day, when he has a staff of 140 employees, a seating capacity of 750 in his store, and a series of daily sales that are breaking his record.

Coming to San Francisco in 1881, Katschinski opened a small retail establishment under a policy then an innovation, that of depending upon the volume of sales rather than upon large single profits. Business rapidly increased, and by taking advantage of various opportunities with great business sagacity, the merchant finally developed his store to its present size. His store is conducted along union lines, and his is a deserved success.

PRINTERS IN THE CAST.

The New Alcazar Theatre is to be opened on Saturday night with "The Fourth Estate." Three of the acts take place in the office of a metropolitan daily newspaper, and in one of them is seen a composing room just prior to the time of "going to press," when the action of the play proceeds amid bustle and excitement such as is seldom witnessed outside of such a place at such a time. All the typesetting machines and other paraphernalia are genuine, and the following members of Typographical Union No. 21 will operate the linotype machines: George Mires, Frank H. Vaughn and Thomas W. Kelly.

SUBSIDIZES THE SUGAR TRUST.

By Frank C. Lowry.

Few realize that the tariff tax on sugar is so heavy that the duty collected from sugar imported in 1910 was over 17 per cent of the entire customs revenue of the United States, and it must be admitted that no single absolute necessity of life should be called upon to bear such a heavy proportion of the burden, as it can only mean that the tax weighs most heavily on the poorer classes.

One of the most striking features, however, is that as it stands today, but a little more than 50 per cent of the sugar which we consume shares in producing revenue for the government, as only this much is imported from foreign countries. The balance comes from our insular possessions, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines and from Louisiana and domestic beet sugar factories. Of the amount of sugar which we consumed in 1910 the Hawaiian Islands produced 14 per cent, Porto Rico 9 per cent, Louisiana 9.7 per cent, Philippine Islands 3.5 per cent, and domestic beets 13.5 per cent.

As the value of all sugars in the United States is based on the in-bond value of foreign sugars, plus the duty, it is apparent that this high tariff tax enhances the value of the domestic producer's sugars, so that an amount, at least equal to that collected by the government in duties is handed to our domestic producers as an indirect bounty. The domestic sugar industry, which has been fed on government "pap" for so long, always cries "ruination" when there is any talk of reducing the sugar duties, but happily the Hardwick Investigating Committee has developed the fact that refined sugar produced from beets can be manufactured as cheaply in this country as in Europe, if the factories are properly located and equipped, i.e., at a cost around 3c per pound, and under free sugar could compete with the world.

This is the sugar that the domestic beet factories in October were selling to the American consumers (because of the drought in Europe) at 6.50c to 6.75c per pound. Is it surprising, under these circumstances that the domestic interests are rejoicing over the fact that there has been a drought in Europe, as a result of which they are enabled to exact these excessive prices from the American consumers.

Why shouldn't our domestic beet sugar industry live with absolutely free trade on sugar? Our lands are as fertile as those of Europe. The sugar content of our beets is equal to the yield in Europe. The factories pay the farmer no more, and in many cases pay less, than the factories in Europe pay for their beets, \$5.00 to \$5.50 per ton being the price paid by the factories for sugar beets both in this country and Europe, with the average here close to \$5.00. The domestic factories started by paying the farmer only \$4.00 per ton for his beets, but found that on this basis they could not secure a sufficient quantity and so raised the price a trifle. Therefore our farmers do not receive the benefit of the tariff on sugar. The labor cost, per pound of sugar produced, in a beet sugar factory is a very small item, so it is apparent that there is absolutely no reason why, under favorable conditions, beet sugar should not be produced in this country as cheaply as in Europe.

MCMANARA MEETING.

On Tuesday, December 26th, at 8 p. m., the McManara Defense League will meet in the Building Trades Temple. At this meeting it is proposed to consider the matter of the disposition to be made of the funds on hand and the manner of returning contributions to this fund.

Federated Shop employees at Van Buren, Ark., after a short strike, reached an amicable settlement and returned to work.

INDUSTRIAL LEAD POISONING.

Its effect upon wage earners is the subject of a Department of Commerce and Labor bulletin.

The results of three interesting investigations of industrial lead poisoning are given in bulletin No. 95, about to be issued by Commissioner Charles P. Neill, of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor. Dr. Sir Thomas Oliver discusses lead poisoning from the experience of European industries and in its medical aspects; Dr. Alice Hamilton presents the results of a study of the white-lead industry in the United States; and John B. Andrews, Ph. D., discusses 60 deaths from industrial lead poisoning reported in New York State in 1909 and 1910.

Dr. Oliver mentions eighteen separate industries, not including several minor ones, using lead to a considerable extent, in which cases of lead poisoning occur in England. These industries are: Lead smelting, manufacture of white and red lead, house and coach painting, ship painting, color mixing, pottery, file making, electric storage batteries, printing and type founding, diamond cutting, plumbing, putty making, dyeing and calico printing, glass polishing and painting, tinning of hollow ware, wall-paper making, and bronzing in lithograph painting.

Each of these industries is of some importance in the United States, and nearly all use lead in the same way as in Great Britain.

Whenever workers, in the course of their occupations, are exposed to the dust or fumes of lead, industrial lead poisoning occurs. In Great Britain, where the records are the most satisfactory, nearly 9000 cases were reported in the ten-year period 1900 to 1909, and 667 of these cases resulted in death. Even these figures understate the actual conditions, for cases among painters and plumbers outside of factories are not legally required to be reported, and the returns are therefore incomplete.

While cases of lead poisoning among printers and typefounders are numerous, it appeared as an immediate cause of death among British printers in only 17 cases in ten years. Chronic lead poisoning causes pathological changes in the kidneys, heart and blood vessels, and, among printers especially, is accompanied by an extremely high death rate from tuberculosis. In Great Britain and in all the northwestern European countries, Dr. Oliver finds the same evidence of the high tuberculous death rate among printers and of its evident relation to lead poisoning.

The prevention of lead poisoning requires especially cleanliness of the workshop and of the individual worker who is exposed to lead in any form. Ample washing appliances must be provided, with plenty of hot and cold water, soap and towels. No food should be eaten in the work rooms and never at any time or in any place until after the hands and face have been thoroughly washed. No work in a lead factory should ever begin for the day by employees who have had no food. Wherever practicable dust-proof machinery should be used, and so far as possible any dust caused in the manufacturing processes should be taken care of by exhausts. Respirators should be provided and their use made compulsory in necessary dusty work. Above all, the employees should be carefully instructed in regard to the danger to which their occupation exposes them, and periodical medical examination of workers in lead processes should be provided.

No information is available to show the number of cases of sickness and the deaths resulting from lead poisoning in the United States or in any State, for heretofore there has been no legal requirement as to the making of reports. However, during the legislative sessions of the present year, laws have been enacted in six States requiring reports by physicians of all cases of occupational diseases occurring in their practice.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 15, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Rosenthal excused. Delegate Hurley appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Longshore Lumbermen—Fred C. Muller, vice M. E. Galvan. Carpenters No. 483—Kenneth McLeod, F. C. Evans, J. T. Greenwood, W. R. Gibson, C. A. McCole, D. H. Ryan, S. W. Sullivan, W. J. Collis. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Statement from the A. F. of L. McNamara Ways and Means Committee. From White Rats Actors' Union of America, requesting moral support for their organizers.

Referred to Treasurer—From California Co-Operative Meat Company, financial statement and official ballot for the annual election of officers.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—Weekly newsletter of the Asiatic Exclusion League. From the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, notifying Council that Baer Cigar Co. was on the unfair list, and asking trade unionists not to purchase the products of said firm. This communication was also referred to the Label Section.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Horseshoers' Union, application for a boycott on the firm of Demartini & Baldocci.

Referred to Financial Secretary—From Box Makers No. 152, certifying to a reduction of delegates.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Longshore Lumbermen, notifying Council of indorsement of the proposed plan of amalgamation of Water Front Unions.

Resolutions were received from the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, relative to the formation of a union labor political club. Moved that the resolutions be referred to a committee of five to investigate and report back to Council; motion carried. The chair appointed Delegates Seaman, Bell, Burnett, Alexander and King.

Communication was received from the Women's Committee of the Socialist Party, inclosing resolutions calling upon the District Attorney to vigorously prosecute men involved in the trapping and debauching of young working girls. Moved that the resolution be adopted; motion carried.

From American Federation of Labor, inclosing copy of resolutions dealing with bill (S. 2564), and requesting Council to protest said bill, which changes the method of printing paper currency. Moved that the request be complied with; motion carried.

Label Section—Delegate O'Brien reported that the Moving Picture Label Show was successful, and requested the co-operation and affiliation of all unions with the Label Section.

Executive Committee—On the matter of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union vs. Cortland Dairy, your committee recommends that the communication be filed, in view of the fact that the matter has been adjusted; concurred in. Committee recommends that the Council declare its intention to levy a boycott on the Athens Theatre; concurred in. Committee reported progress on the matter of Cooks No. 44 vs. the catering firm of Wheeler & Hayward; concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Recommended that the secretary be instructed to communicate with Congressman A. S. Burlison to the effect that if he sees fit to introduce a bill in Congress providing for Federal inspection of dairy products, we shall be pleased to consider

the bill; concurred in. On the matter of the proposed merger of the Pacific States Telephone Company and the Home Telephone Company, your committee submitted the following resolutions:

"Whereas, There is now pending before the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco a resolution requesting a merger of the Home Telephone Company and the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, both doing business in this city and county;

"Whereas, The San Francisco Labor Council has repeatedly placed itself on record as being opposed to monopoly in any form;

"Whereas, The charter of this city and county favors the early acquisition of public utilities by the municipality with which this Council heartily agrees;

"Whereas, The creation of a telephone monopoly would result by reason of a merger, and said monopoly would greatly embarrass the city and county acquiring this public utility; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council protests against the Board of Supervisors passing the above-mentioned resolution; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his Honor, the Mayor of the city, and also to each Supervisor of this city and county."

Moved that the resolutions be indorsed and a member of the law and legislative committee be instructed to appear before the Board of Supervisors on the matter; motion carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Delegate Wisler moved that the hour of 9 o'clock next Friday evening be set aside for the consideration of the report of the directors of "Labor Clarion"; motion carried.

Special Order of Business—The special order of business, namely, consideration of the law and legislative committee's report dealing with the proposed arbitration treaty between the United States, Great Britain and France was taken up. The chair ruled that the only motion in order was a motion to rescind the former action of the Council, which condemned said treaty, and therefore the committee's recommendation was not in order.

Delegate Parker moved to rescind the action formerly taken on this matter; motion lost, 47 in favor, 67 against. The previous question was asked for and put on the above motion. The secretary read protests from the Ladies' Auxiliary, A. O. H., Divisions Nos. 3, 10 and 17, also from the United Council of St. Patrick's Alliance of America, and from the President and Secretary of the United Irish Societies of San Francisco on the above matter.

Resolutions were presented by Delegate Peter Fitzgerald, in relation to the Russian Government discriminating against Jewish citizens of this country, as follows:

"Whereas, The Russian Government persists in discriminating against all Jewish citizens of this country; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council go on record to the effect that we favor dissolving the existing treaty between this country and Russia; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we are opposed to all treaties with Russia until Jewish citizens and all other citizens of the United States are recognized with full rights of Americans."

Moved that the resolutions be adopted. Amendment, to add the words, "and all other citizens of the United States." Motion was adopted as amended.

Receipts—Sailors, \$20; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$10; Chauffeurs, \$4; Beer Drivers, \$8; Varnishers and Polishers, \$16; Stable Employees,

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Direction Martin Beck

EIGHT PALACE GIRLS, Direct from Palace Theatre, London; SIMONE DE BERYL, the Famous Reigning French Beauty; "HONOR AMONG THIEVES," a Solution of a Financial Problem; MACK & ORTH, in "The Wrong Hero"; RAY SAMUELS, "The Blue Streak of Ragtime"; LOUGHLIN'S COMEDY DOGS; CHARLES F. SEMON; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES; THOSE FOUR ENTERTAINERS.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

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Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

\$10; Undertakers, \$8; Carpenters No. 304, \$2; Pile Drivers, \$36; Cigar Makers, \$24; Web Pressmen, \$6; United Laborers, \$16; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, \$12; Freight Handlers, \$4; Bartenders, \$12; Millmen No. 423, \$12; Pattern Makers, \$6; Mailers, \$4; Upholsterers, \$6; Material Teamsters, \$12; Carpenters No. 22, \$20; Boiler Makers No. 205, \$4; United Glass Workers, \$6; Newspaper Solicitors, \$8; Cooks' Helpers, \$24; Sign and Pictorial Painters, \$4; Moving Picture Operators, \$8; Machine Hands, \$2; Refund telephone bill from General Campaign Strike Committee, \$9.30; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$2; Metal Polishers, \$4; Cap Makers, \$6; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$10; Cracker Bakers, \$6; Gardeners, \$2; Rammermen, \$2. Total, \$345.30.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5.50; stenographer, \$25; Miss C. G. Lewis, \$18; Theodore Johnson, \$47; Smith-Premier Co., repairing machine, \$7; "Daily News," 25 cents; "Call," 75 cents; Pacific Telephone Co., \$24.86. Total, \$168.36.

There being no further business the Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

A STATEMENT.

By Job Harriman.

From every quarter calls are coming for a statement from me concerning the McNamara's plea of guilt, why the plea was made just prior to the election and what effect it had.

I knew nothing whatever of the negotiations, nor of their intention to plead guilty, until after their pleas had been entered.

I cannot describe how keenly I felt the blow. I was convinced that it would defeat us, but the wonderful solidarity of our movement, manifested at our meetings that night, led me to think that my first judgment was wrong, but it was not.

Without such an experience no one can realize how hard it was to hold one's apparent poise and composure.

How manfully and nobly our splendid movement faced and handled this great crisis! The city of Los Angeles owes a debt of unspeakable gratitude to the magnificent conduct of the aggrieved people in that trying period following the shock of the news.

After the election I had a long conference with Mr. Darrow and the other attorneys. They showed me all the evidence recently developed in the case. The web had been made complete. There was no escape. It was so conclusive that even J. B. McNamara could not have been placed on the stand to deny it.

The cases would have required years to complete. The honest working people of this country would have had to pay one million dollars more for the defense only to have had the story of the plea of guilty written out at length.

Was that and the educational effect of it, and all that would follow in its trail, the best?

Messrs. Darrow, Davis, McNutt and Scott answered "No."

Should they withhold their answer because of our local campaign?

Again they answered "No."

Was it wise and proper to give their answer at that time or "Never"?

This question cannot be answered by me. My word could go no further than theirs. My vision might be clouded because I was involved in the movement and was directly affected by the decision.

The movement must answer this question. I know it will be deliberate and fair in its final answer.

Now I want to say a word to my countrymen.

Whenever the masses of mankind abandon all hope of a peaceable solution of our social problem we will have present with us all the elements that cause civil wars and open warfare will then commence.

These men had abandoned all hope of a peaceable solution and thus, misguided, began a guerilla warfare.

How much of this do you want? However much we bemoan it, I say to you it will increase directly in proportion as the hope of the oppressed it crushed.

For years I have seen the hopelessness of such a course, and at the same time I saw why that course is sometimes taken and the warning it should be to our great movement. I have shown you an astounding fact, a grist, if you please, being ground from our economic and social mill.

Now listen, while I tell you the remedy.

The great American labor movement, including the Socialist Party, must merge their political activities.

Their united power will inspire an abiding hope for the philosophy of Socialism, will furnish the reason for the hope, and at the same time a solution for the problem.

In our great movement in Los Angeles, we have done this very thing. The spirit of the Los Angeles movement was sweetened with the consciousness of its own power and a knowledge of the reasons leading to a peaceful solution of our social ills. While victory was almost in our hands, the plea of guilty was entered. It was brought on by an act of the defendants, resulting from an abandoned hope, arising out of a failure to understand the causes that destroy their hope and a failure to understand how to restore and maintain that hope. The disintegrating influence of direct action arising from abandoned hope must be apparent to any one while the beneficent influence of a great political and economic organization with a hope inspired by their own power and with the knowledge of social problems and how to solve them must be equally apparent.

NON-UNION CIGAR CONCERN.

Los Angeles, Cal. Dec. 14, 1911.

To All Organized Labor, Greeting: For the past six years the Baer Cigar Company of Los Angeles has kept up its fight against Cigarmakers Union No. 225, resisting all efforts of the Union and the Central Labor Council to bring about an agreement. This firm is the only non-union firm west of the Mississippi, and that fact is highly extolled by the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Association, that has been fighting the Metal Trades of Los Angeles so strenuously for the past nineteen months. The Central Labor Council of Los Angeles has placed the firm of the Baer Cigar Co. on its official unfair list, as has the California State Federation of Labor. The brands of cigars manufactured by this unfair firm are: El Templo, El Precepto, La Rosa, Baer's Havana Seconds.

We ask your co-operation and moral support in seeing to it that none of these brands are sold in your vicinity. Appoint a committee to visit the merchants and cigar dealers in your city and request them to cease patronizing this unfair firm.

Yours fraternally,

THE CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL,

L. W. Butler, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA CO-OPERATIVE MEAT CO.

To Members of California Co-Operative Meat Co., Greeting: The annual meeting and election of officers will be held Sunday, Dec. 24th, 1911, at 2 o'clock p. m. in Building Trades Headquarters, 763 12th St., between Brush and West Sts., Oakland, Cal.

San Francisco members take Key Route trains for Oakland and transfer at Poplar Junction to 12th Street cars, which stop at hall.

W. N. FRY, Secretary.



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Guaranteed Capital\$1,200,000 00
Capital actually paid up in cash.....\$1,000,000 00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....\$1,605,792 68
Employees' Pension Fund.....\$113,473 47
Deposits, June 30th, 1911.....\$44,567,705 83
Total Assets\$47,173,498 51

Remittance may be made by Draft, Post Office or Express Co's. Money Orders, or coin by Express. Office Hours: 10 o'clock a. m. to 3 o'clock p. m., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock noon, and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock p. m. to 8 o'clock p. m., for receipt of deposits only.

OFFICERS—President, N. Ohlandt; First Vice-President, Daniel Meyer; Second Vice-President and Manager, George Tourny; Third Vice-President, J. W. Van Bergen; Cashier, A. H. R. Schmidt; Assistant Cashier, William Herrmann; Secretary, A. H. Muller; Assistant Secretaries, G. J. O. Folte and Wm. D. Newhouse; Goodfellow, Eells & Orrick, General Attorneys.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS—N. Ohlandt, Daniel Meyer, George Tourny, J. W. Van Bergen, Ign. Steinhart, I. N. Walter, F. Tillmann, Jr., E. T. Kruse and W. S. Goodfellow.

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SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Dec. Black on Yellow.

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Agents Carhartt Overalls

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*Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
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| (2) | Abbott, F. H. | 545-547 | Mission |
| (52) | Alexander, H. M. Printing Co. | 88 | First |
| (116) | Althoff & Bahls | 330 | Jackson |
| (37) | Altwater Printing Co. | 2565 | Mission |
| (104) | Arnberger & Metzler | 560 | Sacramento |
| (126) | Ashbury Heights Advance | 1632 | Haight |
| (211) | Associated Ptg. & Supply Co. | 711 | Sansome |
| (48) | Baldwin & McKay | 166 | Valencia |
| (185) | Banister & Oster | 564 | Howard |
| (7) | *Barry, Jas. H. Co. | 1122-1124 | Mission |
| (16) | Bartow, J. S. | 88 | First |
| (82) | Baumann Printing Co. | 120 | Church |
| (73) | *Belcher & Phillips | 509-511 | Howard |
| (14) | Ben Franklin Press | 138 | Second |
| (139) | *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian | 643 | Stevenson |
| (65) | *Blair-Murdock Co. | 68 | Fremont |
| (89) | Boehme & McCreedy | 557 | Clay |
| (99) | *Bolte & Braden | 50 | Main |
| (196) | Borgel & Downie | 718 | Mission |
| (69) | Brower, Marcus | 346 | Sansome |
| (93) | Brown & Power Stationery Co. | 327 | California |
| (3) | *Brunst, Walter N. Co. | 880 | Mission |
| (4) | Buckley & Curtin | 739 | Market |
| (8) | *Bulletin | 767 | Market |
| (220) | Calendar Printing Co. | 16 | Twenty-ninth |
| (121) | *California Demokrat | 51 | Third |
| (176) | *California Press | 340 | Sansome |
| (11) | *Call, The | Third | and Market |
| (71) | Canessa Printing Co. | 635 | Montgomery |
| (90) | *Carlisle, A. & Co. | 251-253 | Bush |
| (40) | *Chronicle | Chronicle Building | |
| (39) | Collins, C. J. | 3358 | Twenty-second |
| (97) | Commercial Art Co. | 53 | Third |
| (120) | Co-Operative Ptg. Co. | 2349 | Market |
| (206) | Cottie Printing Co. | 3256 | Twenty-second |
| (41) | Coast Seamen's Journal | 44-46 | East |
| (142) | *Crocker, H. S. Co. | 230-240 | Brannan |
| (25) | *Daily News | 340 | Ninth |
| (157) | Davis, H. L. Co. | 251 | Kearny |
| (12) | Dettner Press | 451 | Bush |
| (178) | Dickinson & Scott | 343 | Front |
| (179) | *Donaldson & Moir | 330 | Jackson |
| (46) | Eastman & Co. | 220 | Kearny |
| (54) | Elite Printing Co. | 897 | Valencia |
| (62) | Eureka Press, Inc. | 718 | Mission |
| (42) | *Examiner | Third | and Market |
| (102) | Fleming & Co. | 24-30 | Main |
| (215) | Fletcher, E. J. | 325 | Bush |
| (53) | Poster & Ten Bosch | 340 | Howard |
| (101) | Francis-Valentine Co. | 777 | Mission |
| (74) | Frank Printing Co. | 1353 | Post |
| (203) | *Franklin Linotype Co. | 509 | Sansome |
| (78) | Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. | 309 | Battery |
| (107) | Gallagher, G. C. | 311 | Battery |
| (92) | Garrad, Geo. P. | 1059 | Mission |
| (75) | Gille Co. | 2257 | Mission |
| (56) | *Gilmartin & Co. | Stevenson and Ecker | |
| (17) | Golden State Printing Co. | 42 | Second |
| (140) | Goldwin Printing Co. | 1757 | Mission |
| (193) | Gregory, E. L. | 245 | Drumm |
| (190) | Griffith, E. B. | 540 | Valencia |
| (5) | Guedet Printing Co. | 325 | Bush |
| (127) | *Halle, R. H. | 261 | Bush |
| (20) | Hancock Bros. | 263 | Bush |
| (76) | Hanhart Printing Co. | 260 | Stevenson |
| (158) | *Hansen Printing Co. | 259 | Natoma |
| (19) | *Hicks-Judd Co. | 51-65 | First |
| (47) | Hughes, E. C. Co. | 147-151 | Minna |
| (150) | *International Printing Co. | 330 | Jackson |
| (98) | Janssen Printing Co. | 533 | Mission |
| (124) | Johnson & Twilley | 1272 | Folsom |
| (94) | *Journal of Commerce | 51 | Third |
| (21) | Labor Clarion | 316 | Fourteenth |
| (111) | Lafontaine, J. R. | 243 | Minna |
| (168) | *Lanson & Lauray | 534 | Jackson |
| (227) | Lasky, I. | 1203 | Fillmore |
| (50) | Latham & Swallow | 243 | Front |
| (141) | *La Voce del Popolo | 641 | Stevenson |
| (57) | *Leader, The | 643 | Stevenson |
| (118) | Levingston, L. | 640 | Commercial |
| (108) | Levison Printing Co. | 1540 | California |
| (45) | Liss, H. C. | 2305 | Mariposa |
| (103) | Lyons, J. F. | 461 | Bush |
| (135) | Lynch, J. T. | 3388 | Nineteenth |
| (9) | *Mackey, E. L. & Co. | 788 | Mission |
| (175) | Marnell & Co. | 77 | Fourth |
| (95) | *Martin & Hearn | 563 | Clay |
| (23) | Majestic Press | 315 | Haves |
| (216) | Matthews, E. L. | 2040 | Polk |
| (68) | Mitchell & Goodman, N.E. cor. Clay & Battery | | |
| (22) | Mitchell, John J. | 52 | Second |
| (58) | *Monahan, John | 311 | Battery |
| (24) | Morris, H. C. | 343 | Front |
| (96) | McClinton, M. G. & Co. | 445 | Sacramento |
| (72) | McCracken Printing Co. | 806 | Lagu, a |
| (80) | McLean, A. A. | 218 | Ell |
| (55) | McNeil Bros. | 788 | McAllista |
| (91) | McNicoll, John R. | 532 | Commercial |
| (117) | Mullany, Geo. & Co. | 2107 | Howard |
| (115) | *Myself-Rollins Co. | 22 | Clay |
| (105) | *Neal Publishing Co. | 66 | Fremont |
| (208) | *Neubarth & Co., J. J. | 330 | Jackson |
| (43) | Nevin, C. W. | 154 | Fifth |
| (66) | Nobby Printing Co. | California & Kearny | |
| (149) | North Beach Record | 535 | Montgomery Ave. |
| (161) | Occidental Supply Co. | 580 | Howard |
| (144) | Organized Labor | 1122 | Mission |
| (59) | Pacific Heights Printery | 2484 | Sacramento |
| (187) | *Pacific Ptg. Co. | 88 | First |
| (81) | *Pernau Publishing Co. | 751 | Market |
| (70) | *Phillips & Van Orden | 509-511 | Howard |
| (110) | Phillips, Wm. | 712 | Sansome |
| (60) | *Post | 727 | Market |
| (109) | Primo Press | 67 | First |
| (143) | Progress Printing Co. | 228 | Sixth |
| (77) | Quick Print | 2075 | Market |

| | | | |
|-------|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| (33) | Reynard Press | 72 | Second |
| (64) | Richmond Banner, The | 320 | Sixth Ave. |
| (61) | *Recorder, The | 643 | Stevenson |
| (26) | Roesch Co., Louis | Fifteenth and Mission | |
| (218) | Rossl, S. J. | 517 | Montgomery Ave |
| (30) | Samuel, Wm. | 16 | Larkin |
| (30) | Sanders Printing Co. | 443 | Pine |
| (226) | San Francisco Litho Co. | 509 | Sansome |
| (145) | S. F. Newspaper Union | 818 | Mission |
| (84) | *San Rafael Independent | San Rafael, Cal. | |
| (194) | *San Rafael Tocsin | San Rafael, Cal. | |
| (67) | Sausalito News | Sausalito, Cal. | |
| (154) | Schwabacher-Frey Co. | 555-561 | Folsom |
| (125) | Shanley Co., The | 147-151 | Minna |
| (6) | Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. | 509 | Sansome |
| (15) | Simplex System Co. | 136 | Pine |
| (152) | South City Printing Co. | South San Francisco | |
| (29) | Standard Printing Co. | 324 | Clay |
| (27) | Stern Printing Co. | 527 | Commercial |
| (88) | Stewart Printing Co. | 1264 | Market |
| (49) | Stekwitz Printing Co. | 1212 | Turk |
| (10) | *Sunset Publishing House | 448-478 | Fourth |
| (28) | *Taylor, Nash & Taylor | 412 | Mission |
| (63) | Telegraph Press | 66 | Turk |
| (163) | Union Lithograph Co. | 741 | Harrison |
| (177) | United Presbyterian Press | 1074 | Guerrero |
| (14) | Universal Press | 377 | Hayes |
| (85) | Upton Bros. & Dalzelle | 144-154 | Second |
| (171) | Upham, Isaac & Co. | 330 | Jackson |
| (35) | Wale Printing Co. | 883 | Market |
| (38) | *West Coast Publishing Co. | 30 | Sharon |
| (34) | Williams, Jos. | 410 | Fourteenth |
| (44) | *Williams Printing Co. | 348A | Sansome |
| (106) | Wilcox & Co. | 320 | First |
| (112) | Wolff, Louis A. | 64 | Elgin Park |

BOOKBINDERS.

| | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| (2) | Abbott, F. H. | 545-547 | Mission |
| (116) | Althoff & Bahls | 330 | Jackson |
| (128) | Barry, Edward & Co. | 215 | Leidesdorff |
| (93) | Brown & Power | 327 | California |
| (142) | Crocker Co., H. S. | 230-240 | Brannan |
| (78) | Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co. | 309 | Battery |
| (56) | Gilmartin Co. | Ecker and Stevenson | |
| (233) | Gee & Son, R. S. | 523 | Clay |
| (231) | Haule, A. L. Bindery Co. | 509 | Sansome |
| (19) | Hicks-Judd Co. | 51-65 | First |
| (47) | Hughes, E. C. | 147-151 | Minna |
| (100) | Kitchen, Jno. & Co. | 67 | First |
| (108) | Levison Printing Co. | 1540 | California |
| (175) | Marnell, William & Co. | 77 | Fourth |
| (131) | Malloye, Frank & Co. | 251-253 | Bush |
| (132) | Maltyre, Jno. B. | 523-531 | Clay |
| (115) | Myself-Rollins Co. | 22 | Clay |
| (105) | Neal Publishing Co. | 66 | Fremont |
| (81) | Pernau Publishing Co. | 751 | Market |
| (110) | Phillips, Wm. | 712 | Sansome |
| (154) | Schwabacher-Frey Co. | 555-561 | Folsom |
| (47) | Slater, John A. | 147-151 | Minna |
| (10) | Sunset Publishing Co. | 448-478 | Fourth |
| (28) | Taylor, Nash & Taylor | 412 | Mission |
| (232) | Torbet, P. | 69 | City Hall Ave. |
| (132) | Thumler & Rutherford | 117 | Grant Ave |
| (163) | Union Lithograph Co. | 741 | Harrison |
| (171) | Upham, Isaac & Co. | 330 | Jackson |
| (85) | Upton Bros. & Dalzelle | 144-154 | Second |
| (133) | Webster, Fred. | Ecker and Stevenson | |

LITHOGRAPHERS.

| | | | |
|-------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| (26) | Roesch Co., Louis | Fifteenth and Mission | |
| (235) | Mitchell Post Card Co. | 3363 | Army |
| (236) | Pingree & Traung Co. | Battery and Green | |
| (163) | Union Lithograph Co. | 741 | Harrison |
| (226) | San Francisco Litho. Co. | 509 | Sansome |

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|----------|
| Bingley, L. B. | 571 | Mission |
| Brown, Wm., Engraving Co. | 140 | Second |
| California Photo Engraving Co. | 141 | Valencia |
| Commercial Art Co. | 53 | Third |
| Commercial Photo & Eng. Co. | 509 | Sansome |
| Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co. | 660 | Market |
| Sierra Art and Engraving Co. | 343 | Front |
| Sunset Publishing Co. | 448-478 | Fourth |
| Western Process Eng. Co. | 76 | Second |

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

| | | |
|---------------------|-----|--------|
| Hoffschneider Bros. | 138 | Second |
|---------------------|-----|--------|

MAILERS.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|---------|
| Rightway Mailing Agency | 880 | Mission |
|-------------------------|-----|---------|



WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Kelly's Garage, 146 Market.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sorensen Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

It is reported that the "Foresters' Courier," a monthly magazine published in Pittsburgh and devoted to the fraternal order mentioned, appeared this month with the union label. The publication was inaugurated last May and up to this month has not borne the union label.

Book publishing in San Francisco is now an established work of no mean proportions. The importance and extent of book publishing in this city will be readily appreciated by an examination of the list of publications issued by Paul Elder & Co.

On January 1, 1910, the International Typographical Union established a register system of members. This was necessary because of the benefits contingent upon continuous membership. All members of the organization on the date named above were asked to file membership statements. Reports of this character are required to complete the record of every member up to January 1, 1910, as the International Union had no previous record of individual members. A great many members have not filed their statements. Any member delinquent for this report is jeopardizing his own interests. All members, who have not done so, are urged to file their reports, through the officers of No. 21, proving their membership up to January 1, 1910. Members obligated since that date are not called upon for these statements.

In checking up the records the past few weeks it is found that several hundred members have neglected to file their report, and upon receiving notice of same should give this matter their immediate attention.

The increased mortuary benefit will be as follows: For a membership of one year or less, \$75; for a continuous membership of two years, \$125; for a continuous membership of three years, \$175; for a continuous membership of four years, \$275; for a continuous membership of five years, \$400. Payment of the increased mortuary benefit will begin April 1, 1912, and the benefit due in each case where death occurs on or after April 1, 1912, will be computed under the new law. The present burial benefit of \$75 will be paid until the increased benefit begins. Since the amount of the benefit depends upon continuous membership, all members who were initiated prior to January 1, 1910, when the register system of members was inaugurated, should lose no time in filing reports.

Chas. W. Cody of the "Examiner" chapel was compelled to undergo an operation the past week. He is doing nicely and may be around again in a short while. The operation was performed at the French Hospital, where he is confined.

Richard H. Lee of the Sunset Publishing Co. chapel has entered the "Bulletin" cross-country road race which takes place on New Year's day. Lee won a prize in the Thanksgiving race.

The label committee is in need of non-label printed matter and the members are requested to not overlook any printing that does not bear the emblem, and forward it to the committee, or place same in the box in their respective chapels.

The officers of No. 21 wish all members a "Merry Christmas," and extend thanks for their hearty co-operation during the past year.

Word has been received from Superintendent Chas. Deacon that D. L. Moynihan has left the Union Printers' Home.

A petition has been received from Big Six, providing for per capita basis voting in I. T. U. conventions.

The secretary has received a certified copy of decree which establishes the union's title to lot 748, Laurel Hill Cemetery.

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company has requested the union to make its second payment of \$200 upon the \$1000 subscription made in May, 1910.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 95 Stuart.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Stuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 51 Stuart.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council, Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Monday, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.

Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.

Electrical Workers No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Meet Saturday afternoon before 15th of month, 149 Second; Miss B. Haraldson, secretary, 780 59th st., Oakland.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Foresters' Hall, 172 Golden Gate ave.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 184 6th.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10.30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers No. 31—Meet 2d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Stuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 2d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall.

M. Boehm, secretary, 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesday, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Ship Sealers No. 12,881—Meet Saturdays at 305 Bay.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Fridays, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 22 Ninth.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 4th ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237, Investors' Building, 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays 343 Van Ness ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at Continental Hotel, Thursdays, at 11:30; Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours, 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have been reported during the past week: James P. Kelly of the cooks, William J. Neukum of the carpenters, Frank M. Spiller of the painters, Henry Glanford of the plasterers, John Stach of the molders, Thomas Kerruish of the shipwrights, and Albert F. Dunn of the carpenters.

We had the pleasure of meeting Brother McLaughlin recently at Atlanta. He was there attending the convention of the American Federation of Labor as a delegate representing our International Union. Brother McLaughlin brings good tidings from the Coast, telling us that in San Francisco our organization is in splendid condition at the present time. Brother McLaughlin is Labor Commissioner for the State of California. He acted for a number of years as business agent of Local No. 85 of San Francisco.—"Teamsters' Journal."

United Laborers' Union No. 1 has completed nomination for officers to be elected next Tuesday evening. W. F. Dwyer, business agent and financial secretary, has been nominated without opposition for re-election. The union has increased its membership during the week by sixteen initiations. A donation of \$10 was voted to the striking railway shopmen.

The annual convention of District Council of Clerks No. 3 will convene in San Francisco on Sunday, January 14th. Delegates will be in attendance from California and Nevada.

Molders' Union No. 164 this week contributed \$1150 to the Los Angeles strike fund. The election of officers for the ensuing term will be held next Tuesday evening. The candidates are: President, D. Viano; vice-president, J. Wynn; financial secretary, J. E. Dillon; recording secretary and business agent, R. W. Burton, F. Wacker and M. Eagan; auditor, T. Dowd; inductor, S. Sorroco; doorkeeper, D. Holloran; executive committee, J. I. Nolan, F. Wacker, R. W. Burton, J. J. Fields, W. Doorley, G. Shirley, W. Stohshal, J. Welsh; delegates to Labor Council, J. I. Nolan, J. O. Walsh, T. Mooney, M. Eagan, F. W. Judson, W. Stohshal, William P. McCabe; Iron Trades Council, Walsh, Nolan, Burton, Dillon; trustee, J. J. Field; delegates to Asiatic Exclusion League, T. Dowd, D. Viano, F. Moss; physician, Drs. E. W. Parsons and Nathan Rodgers.

Local No. 24 of the Bakers' and Confectioners' Union last Saturday night closed nominations for officers. The local obligated a class of 72 French and Italian journeymen bakers.

At the meeting of the District Council of Teamsters, Monday night, it was reported that the Chauffeurs' Union is making progress in unionizing a Market street garage. It was also reported that Thomas White, business agent of the Stablemen's Union, who had been suspended pending a hearing on a charge of neglect of duty and ordered dropped from the union by a vote of five to one, had been reinstated by his union despite the recommendation.

The Janitors' Union has elected the following as officers: J. N. Street, president; W. Stumpf, vice-president; J. W. Spencer, treasurer; Beecher Stowe, financial secretary; C. A. Shuttleworth, recording and corresponding secretary; P. J. Ryan, guard; W. Stewart, guide; C. Stewart, J. R. Matheson and H. Browkowski, trustees; C. M. Erickson and C. A. Shuttleworth, delegates to the Labor Council; C. M. Erickson, delegate to the Label Section of the Labor Council.

Local No. 30 of the Waiters' Union is making arrangements for a Christmas dinner for its members. It will take place in the banquet hall of the Eagles' new building and covers will be laid for 700. This will be the first affair of the kind given by the local. There will be a program of specialties and vocal and instrumental music.

A PROTEST.

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor—Greeting:

A protest from organized labor against the proposed plan to lower the standard of the paper money of the people by substituting a cheaper method of manufacturing, which would encourage counterfeiting to a marked degree, should be made at once.

This question reaches down into every man's pocketbook. They are so well content with the artistic and mechanical quality of their money that perhaps very few men have given this question any consideration whatever. Certain it is that no class of our people—wage earners, farmers, clerks, or tradesmen—has asked Congress to economize in this matter and save a few thousand dollars annually by cheapening the quality of their securities.

Ours is the people's government, and the people's servants in Washington make their money. As in all other matters in government, the people have the right in this matter to make their influence felt; and, to arouse the people to action against the dangers which menace their pocketbooks, it is only necessary to state the truth.

Organized labor never opposes the introduction of labor-saving machinery. The men of labor, perhaps more fully than any class of our people, appreciate the manifold blessings which have come to them with the advent of the inventors' aids to industry. Labor-saving machinery has multiplied many fold the demand for hand workers; toil has been lightened, made more interesting and pleasant, and the sanitary conditions for workers have been improved by it. But there are yet many things which cannot successfully be done by labor-saving machinery.

To some it might sound puerile to say that a great statue or a great painting cannot be made by labor-saving machinery. To those who have made an honest investigation of the matter, it is also puerile to say that power-presses can produce the people's paper money in a style and finish at all comparable with the product of the hand-roller presses.

The paper money of Canada is printed on power-presses. A comparison of our currency with that of Canada will be sufficient to convince any layman of the artistic superiority of our money over that of our northern neighbors. In very truth our present method of engraving and printing our securities makes them almost the despair of counterfeiters.

We appeal to you to let the influence of your organization be felt on this question. Send a strongly worded protest to the Representative from your Congressional District and the two Senators from your State. Demand in no uncertain tone that the proposed legislation be defeated.

At least two-thirds of the petitions that go from the people to the members of Congress are filed away in committee rooms and never come officially to the attention of Congress. Therefore, to make your work effective your Senators and Representatives should be requested and urged to present your protest to the official attention of their respective bodies.

Immediate action on your part is almost imperative, as there is so brief a period of time before the expected action of Congress.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.

Attest: **FRANK MORRISON,** Secretary.

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ASIATIC EXCLUSION.

(Contributed by Asiatic Exclusion League.)

The Asiatic Exclusion League has requested all affiliated organizations and their friends to petition our congressmen to use their voice and vote toward the enactment of H. R. 13,500, a bill to amend an act entitled "An Act to regulate the Immigration of Aliens into the United States," approved February 20, 1907, and introduced by John E. Raker, August 11, 1911.

The exclusion movement is not based upon race prejudice, nor upon mere hatred of Asiatics. It is both patriotic and humanitarian in its methods and purposes. The basic idea is that it is not best for our country, nor for our people, to permit the further immigration of Asiatics, no matter what may be their motives in coming, and regardless of their personal and their national virtues.

As has already been shown, the difference between the Caucasian and the Mongolian or Malay races amounts to a difference of species, and that nature herself puts a ban upon the assimilation of different species throughout the whole animal kingdom of the world. So it is with our widely different civilizations; an attempt to amalgamate them must result in a mongrel civilization, certainly lower than the best, and perhaps lower than the worst.

The same may be said of our widely different social and industrial systems. The standards of living are so different that certainly under our existing monopoly system of wealth production assimilation must destroy the higher standard. This higher standard of living has been established by the ceaseless struggles of our toiling masses through many generations.

It is said that, in proportion to the wages demanded, the Asiatic produces more wealth on the average than the Caucasian. This is, doubtless, a great virtue in the abstract, of which we can take cognizance under existing conditions. It means more wealth for the monopolizers of our natural resources and less wages for the wealth-producing laborers of our own citizenship and our own race. It tends to increase the inequality in the distribution of the wealth produced by labor.

It is said that Asiatics are as good as we are and, therefore, should be received by us on equal terms. We shall not pause to discuss the question of superiority, but, by way of illustration will say that the sheep is as good as the horse and as useful to mankind, yet it would be criminal folly to confine horses and sheep in the same pasture. The sheep would thrive, but the horses would starve, for they cannot feed upon pasture over which sheep are in the habit of running. So it is with Asiatic and American labor; the former will thrive where the latter will perish, and we are interested in the welfare of the latter.

Many philanthropists and religious teachers denounce this movement upon the ground that its purposes are violative of the humanitarian, Christian doctrine of "the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man," a doctrine in which we also believe, not, perhaps, in the same absolute sense in which they teach it.

Must we, in order to comply with this law of equality and fraternity, keep the door of our homes standing open for the convenience of such strangers as may desire to use it, nor complain if we were to find our beds nightly occupied by strangers who happened to reach our homes and had taken possession of the beds before we got there? Certainly not. If not, where shall the line be drawn? We say that our country is the home of our citizens and of those people who now inhabit it, and that we have a right to say who shall come. Without this right, the rearing of our civilization and of our free institutions as the rearing of families would be without the right to exclude strangers from our homes.

SHALL POISONING CONTINUE?

One of the first bills the present Congress will be asked to consider is the Esch Bill, which was referred to the ways and means committee last year.

The Esch Bill provides for a prohibitive tax on white phosphorus matches. The use of this poison causes phosphorus necrosis or "phossy jaw." Every year 65 per cent of all the match workers in this country are exposed to it. Among these are many women and children. Infection takes place through the mouth, and the teeth decay and fall out, and the jaw bone literally rots away. The jaw has to be cut out and in many cases a bandage worn. A liquid diet must be used for the rest of life, and indistinct mumbling takes the place of words. Sometimes the mind is affected.

The United States is behind almost every civilized country in the world in regard to legislative prevention of "phossy jaw," which is now called an American disease. Great Britain and Ireland, France, the Netherlands, Finland, Italy, Madagascar, Spain, and many of the countries in Africa, even the Fiji Islands, supposedly most uncivilized of places, have laws protecting match workers from phosphorus poisoning.

The American Association for Labor Legislation is planning to take some "phossy jaw" victims to Washington when the Esch Bill comes up for a hearing. Only those near Washington can come, however, as the odor from the disease, even with the greatest personal attention to cleanliness, is so unspeakable that transportation by railroad is out of the question.

The American Association for Labor Legislation asks that citizens write to their Representatives in Congress and to the ways and means committee of the House, Representative Underwood, chairman, urging the passage of the bill.

INTERNATIONAL SEAMEN MEET.

The Seamen held their sixteenth annual convention at Moose Hall, Baltimore. The convention was opened by Felix Foley, the business agent of the local union, who introduced Robert E. Lee, Mayor's Secretary, who welcomed the delegates to Baltimore in the absence of Mayor Preston. He was followed by Edward Hirsch, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of organized labor of Baltimore. President Andrew Furuseth of San Francisco, in responding to the speeches of welcome, said that the organization had been the recipient of a great deal of assistance from the laboring men in Baltimore, and expressed the hope that many other cities would do likewise.

Walter Macarthur was elected fraternal delegate to the British Seamen's Congress. Mr. Macarthur was also made chairman of the committee on legislation.

Seattle was selected as the next convention city.

LAUNDRY WORKERS' ELECTION.

The election held by the Laundry Workers' Union on Monday resulted in the selection of the following officers for the ensuing term: president, D. J. Gorman; vice-president, M. A. Petersen; secretary, Miss Carrie Parmer; treasurer, Charles Liniger; business agent, Charles Hawley; sergeant-at-arms, Harry Morrison and George Macklin; executive committee, Harry Kortz, Mrs. Nellie Victor, Al Brown, Mrs. M. Carson, George Sherman, James Brock, Oliver Hansen, B. Garn, S. H. Reed and Mrs. Garrett; delegates to the Labor Council, Charles Liniger, Emma O'Keefe, Mrs. M. Carson, Mrs. Garrett, Mrs. Nellie Victor, George Block, Miss Carrie Parmer, M. A. Petersen, Charles Child and Harry Morrison.

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